

RNCIDER.

UNITED WE STAND

DIVIDED

Vol. X.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1829.

No. 497.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Wilmington, Aug. 13.	Fayetteville, Aug. 27.	Newbern, Aug. 22.	Petersburg, Aug. 21.
Brandy, Cogniac, - - -	gall. 100 a 120	150 a 175	150 a 175	125 a 200
Apple, - - -	33 35	40	40 45	30 50
Peach, - - -	6 7	6 6 1/2	6 7	6 7 1/2
Bacon, - - -	22 25	20 22	20	22 25
Beeswax, - - -	15	15 20	20 25	12 25
Butter, - - -	12 14	13 16	13 15	12 16
Coffee, - - -	55 60	50 55	35 40	55 60
Corn, - - -	7 1/2 8	6 1/2 7 1/2	7 7 1/2	7 9
Cotton, - - -	15 16	14	15	12 15
Candles, mould, - - -	700	400 475	650 700	500 650
Flaxseed, rough, - - -	lb. 25	25 28	30 35	30 37 1/2
Flour, - - -	125 150	125 150	100 125	100 125
Feathers, - - -	40 45	50	38 40	35
Gin, Holland, - - -	ton. 8	6	6 7	6 7
Country, - - -	150 175	250 300	150 200	150 200
Iron, - - -	28 50	30 35	30	33 37 1/2
Lard, - - -	8	8 10	7 8	7 8
Lime, - - -	25 27	25 27	25 27	25 27
Molasses, - - -	725 800	550 600	550 600	550 600
Nails, Cut, assorted, - - -	125 150	125 150	125 150	125 150
Oats, - - -	80 90	70 80	40 45	35 37 1/2
Powder, American, - - -	30 34	45 50	10 12	35 37 1/2
Rum, Jamaica, - - -	250 275	350 400	300 325	400 500
West India, - - -	1000	900 1000	650 700	650 700
New England, - - -	45 50	30 35	55 60	55 60
Rice, - - -	900 1000	850 1050	900 1000	700 1300
Shot, - - -	8 9	8	9 10	8 9
Salt, Liverpool, - - -	70 75	100	100 105	100 105
Turk's Island, - - -	25 30	25	35	28 30
Sugar, Brown, - - -	250 400	300 400	250 500	250 500
Loaf, - - -	150 175	160 180	125 150	125 150
Tea, Imperial and Gunpowder, - - -	120	125 150	100 120	100 120
Hyson, - - -	400	300	350 1100	350 1100
Young Hyson, - - -	8 9	8	9 10	8 9
Tobacco, - - -	70 75	100	100 105	100 105
Tallow, - - -	25 30	25	35	28 30
Wheat, - - -	250 400	300 400	250 500	250 500
Whiskey, - - -	150 175	160 180	125 150	125 150
Wine, Madeira, - - -	150 225	200 250	200 250	200 250
Tonerville, - - -	200 380	70 80	100 120	100 120
Sherry, - - -				
Port, - - -				
Malaga, - - -				

HILLSBOROUGH FALL RACES.

WILL commence over the Hillsborough Course on Wednesday the 30th day of September next.

1st day. A sweep stakes, mile heats, for two year old colts raised in Orange county. Five entered, and subscription open until the evening preceding the race. Entrance twenty-five dollars.

2d day. Two mile heats, for 200 dollars.

3d day. Three mile heats, for 300 dollars.

4th day. One mile heats, for 100 dollars, together with part of the gate money.

The money to be hung up on the usual discount.

By order of the Club.

Wm. H. Phillips, Sec'y.

August 25. 95-3w

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Friday the 11th day of next month (September) will be sold, at the late residence of Elizabeth Brewer, deceased, all the estate of said deceased, consisting of several tracts of Land, five or six likely Negroes, the stock of Horses, Cattle and Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, a Wagon and Gears, with other articles. Nine months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Thos. Snipes, Exr.

August 25. 95-3w

THE LADIES' LITERARY PORTFOLIO.

EMBELLISHED WITH ENGRAVINGS.

City circulation larger than that of any similar work.

A chaste and Elegant Miscellany, devoted to the Fine Arts and Sciences—the Toilet—Criticism—Tales—Sketches—Poetry—Flowers—Music—the choice beauties of the best Magazines—General Literature—Literary, Fashionable and Miscellaneous Intelligence, &c.

Plates Published—Miniature Portraits of foreign writers—Fashions engraved and coloured in the style of *Voyage de Paris*—View of the Capital at Washington.

In Preparation—Correct specimens of the Garden Rose, Musket, Larkspur, Pink, Wild Rose, and Passion Flower, drawn and coloured from nature, being the first of a series of Botanical and Horticultural subjects, with illustrations.

Also—Miniature Portraits of American authors.

Terms \$2 50 in advance. Address to the Editor, THOMAS C. CLARKE, Philadelphia, No. 67 Arcade, up stairs.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

"The Ladies' Literary Portfolio bids fair to stand at the head of publications of its class. The acknowledged talents of its principal editor, (who has for a number of years been engaged in similar works,) and of his able literary coadjutors, will certainly give it a character which few others possess." &c.—*Wellsburg (Va.) Gaz.*

"The Ladies Department is conducted by one of the most distinguished female writers of our country."—*Rockingham (Va.) Register.*

"It is more elevated and chaste in its character than the generality of similar publications." &c.—*Union (N. Y.) Intelligencer.*

"It is a point of literary merit and mechanical execution it surpasses every similar publication we have yet seen." &c.—*Watertown (N. Y.) Register.*

"Indeed it is altogether a superior work." &c.—*New York Mirror and Ladies' Literary Gazette.*

To the Printers of the United States.

OF late the prices of all the materials used in making Printing Types, have been greatly reduced and the facility of manufacturing greatly increased. The Subscriber, therefore, has been induced to make a proportional reduction in the prices, which, from the 1st of April, have been as stated in the annexed list.

The character of the Type made at this Foundry is well known to the Trade, who are assured that in regard to the quality of the metal, finish, and durability, no deviation has been made.

He has on hand a complete assortment, and can supply any quantity on a short notice; he will be happy to receive orders of his customers, which will have immediate attention. Merchants who have orders from abroad, can have offices complete, with Presses and every thing necessary for a Printing Establishment, put up in the most perfect manner.

RICARD RONALDSON.

PRICES—At six months credit, for approved paper, or a discount of 5 per cent. for cash.

Pica, per lb.	\$1 40	English,	\$0 36
Nonpareil,	0 30	Great Primer,	0 34
Minion,	0 20	Double Pica,	0 32
Brevier,	0 16	Do. Great Primer,	0 32
Burgois,	0 12	Large letter, plain,	30
Long Primer,	0 10	Scabards & Quo-	
Small Pica,	0 08	tations,	0 30
Pica,	0 06		

The prices of other descriptions of Types are proportionately reduced.

Old Type received in payment at 2 cents per pound.

Philadelphia, July 2. 93—

CASH

WILL be given for several LIKELY NEGROES.

Inquire at this Office.

June 30. 87—

TRACT DEPOSITORY.

TRACTS from the American Tract Society—also from the Union Tract Society, may be had in any quantity, at the Society's prices, by forwarding orders, with cash, to

P. W. Dowb, or T. P. Hunt.

Raleigh, Aug. 4. 93—

WHEAT and FLAX-SEED.

THE subscriber will give Cash for WHEAT and FLAX-SEED.

James Webb.

September 1. 95-1f

WANTED.

AS an apprentice to the Printing Business, a lad fifteen or sixteen years of age, he must bring good recommendations.

Inquire at this Office.

September 1. 96—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes all those who are indebted to the estate of Willis and Sarah Roberts, deceased, to call and settle, as he wishes to settle the estate as soon as possible. For the accommodation of those to whom it will be more convenient, he will attend at Hillsborough on the second day of the next Superior Court.

Wm. H. Hall, Admr.

August 25. 95-3w

State of North Carolina.

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

May Term, 1829.

THE subscriber having been qualified as administrator, with the will annexed on the rights and credits of the late John Umstead, dec'd, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims, are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated, for settlement, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

James Webb, Admr.

June 2. 84-6w

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber in this way would inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his store two doors above his old stand; where he intends keeping a general assortment, which he will sell for cash.

David Kyle.

August 25. 95-3w

To Printers and Publishers.

THE Subscriber having added the manufacture of moveable type to his Stereotype establishment, respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the Printers of Pennsylvania and the adjacent States.

Having a practical knowledge of printing, and also having been longer practically engaged in the business of Stereotyping than any other person in the United States, he hopes to be able from such experience, to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their orders. From an intimate acquaintance for a number of years, (nearly eight,) with the business of type founding, he hopes to be able to produce type equal to any offered to the Printers of the United States.

His prices, though low, will of course be the same as others in the same business. Nor will he attempt to violate truth, or insult common sense, by pretending to any "increased facilities, in the manufacture," (for there are no other "facilities" at present in this city, than they were twelve years ago, when type where from 40 to 50 per cent higher than at present,) nor have the "materials used in making printing types been so greatly reduced," as to bear any proportion to the reduction been "induced" by competition, and an over in the prices of type. But the reduction has bearing disposition in some of those founders who have grown rich on the heretofore enormous profits on type.

All sizes of type, plain and ornamental, for book and job printing, from 14 lines Pica to Nonpareil, constantly on hand in such quantity as to supply any order at a short notice. In the choice of Book-letter, pains have been taken to select such faces as are generally approved for symmetry, neatness and durability.

He also keeps a complete Printers' Warehouse, (the only one in this city,) and can furnish a complete Printing office at very short notice.

The following are his Prices at a credit of six months, for approved notes or acceptances—or a discount of five per cent. will be made for cash:

Six lines Pica and all larger	\$30	Long Primer,	40
Double Pica, to five lines Pica,	32	Burgois,	46
Great Primer,	34	Brevier,	56
English,	36	Minion,	70
Pica,	36	Nonpareil,	90
Small Pica,	38	Leads,	90
		Quotations,	30

The prices on ornamental and fancy type have been reduced in a greater proportion. Stereotyping will be done at the lowest prices, in the best manner as heretofore.

Publishers of Newspapers in the State of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia, who give the above three conspicuous insertions, shall be entitled to \$2 50, payable in type, or in settlement of account.

J. HOWE.

Corner of Crown and Callowhill-sts.

August 1. 95-3w

TEN CENTS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 13th inst., a bound boy by the name of JOHN EVANS, about seventeen years of age, a dark mulatto, near six feet high. All persons are therefore forbid harboring or employing him, under the penalty of the law. Ten cents reward will be given for his apprehension, but no charges paid.

Isaac Jackson.

August 25. 95-3w

JOB PRINTING.

Executed at this Office, with neatness, accuracy and despatch.

August 25. 95-3w



RURAL ECONOMY.

"And your rich soil, Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour O'er every land."

SLEEP FOR WHEAT.

We have heard a practical and judicious farmer recommend the following process as the best preparation for seed wheat. In order to destroy smut in the seed to be sown, six or seven gallons of water will be wanted for 4 1/2 bushels of seed, and from 2 lb. 6 oz. to 2 lb. 10 oz. of quick lime, according as its quality is more or less caustic, or the greater or less degree of smut in the grain. Boil a part of the water, and slake the lime with it, after which add the remainder of the water. The heat of the whole of the liquid ought to be such as we can with difficulty bear the hand in it. Then gently pour the lime water on the grain placed in a tub, stirring it without ceasing. The liquor should at first be three or four fingers breadth over the wheat. Leave the grain to soak 24 hours, turning it five or six times, when it may be sown.

Grain limed by immersion does not incommode the sower, like that which is limed the ordinary way.

The lime adheres like a varnish to the surface of the grain; its germination is quicker, and it carries with it moisture enough to develop the embryo, the wheat will not want for rain, insects will not attack it, as they cannot bear the alkaline taste of the lime.

OF THE HORSE AND OX.

By President Madison.

I cannot but consider it as an error in our husbandry, that oxen are too little used in the place of horses.

Every fair comparison of the expense of the two animals, favors a preference of the ox.—But the circumstances particularly recommending him, is, that he can be supported when at work by grass and hay; whilst the horse requires grain, and much of it; and the grain generally given him is Indian corn, the crop which requires most labour, and greatly exhausts the land.

From the best estimate I have been enabled to form, more than one-half of the corn crop is consumed by horses, including the unground ones; and not less than one-half by other than pleasure horses. By getting free from this consumption, one-half the labor and of the wear of the land would be saved, or rather more than one-half; for on most farms, one-half of the crop of corn grows on not more than two-fifths, and sometimes a smaller portion of the cultivated fields; and the more fertile fields would of course be retained for cultivation. Every one can figure to himself the ease and convenience of a revolution which would reduce the extent of his corn-fields; and substitute for the labour bestowed on them the more easy task of providing pasturage and hay.

Wounds in Cattle.

The treatment of wounds in brutes is much the same as that practised in healing those on the human body. The operations of nature are the same in both; and from these are derived the principles which direct the management of wounds. The cruelties which are practised by ignorant and unskilful persons, in applying their postrums, and knives and pincers, cords, and burning irons, to poor dumb animals, call loudly for the intervention of common sense and humanity.

Aug 25. 95-3w

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY DENNIS HART.

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure six subscribers, and guarantee the payments, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

NOTICE.

AS the subscriber intends removing to the west, he will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 14th of October next, on the premises, the valuable and well improved tract of land on which he now lives, lying in Caswell county, ten miles above Caswell Court House, on the stage road from Milton to Salisbury, containing by estimate about 600 acres: another tract containing 400 acres, adjoining the tract first named, lying on the same road; both of which will be sold for a part cash and a credit of one and two years for the balance. At the same time and place will be sold all the crop of corn, wheat, rye, oats, &c. a few likely young work mules, cattle and hogs, together with all my household and kitchen furniture, plantation tools, &c. all of which will be sold on a credit. The terms will be more explicitly mentioned on the day of sale.

Wm. J. Nash.

Caswell county, }
August 10th. } 95-3w

NOTICE.

HEREBY give notice to all whom it may concern, that my sons Anderson Riley and Henderson Riley, have authority from me to transact business for themselves, and to become responsible for their contracts in as full and complete a manner as if they had attained the full age of twenty-one years.

John Riley.

August 23. 95-3w

NO CREDIT.

SCARLETT & BACON

WOULD inform the public, that they still continue their BOOT and SHOE Manufacture at their old stand, three doors west of the store of Messrs. Kirkland & Son, where they will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Boots and shoes,

of the best materials and workmanship, which will be sold low for cash. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine for themselves

Jan. 6. 63—

A Camp-Meeting and Annual Conference

will be held by the members and ministers of the Associated Methodist Churches in Franklin county, on the first Thursday in October next, at Union chapel, twelve miles east of Oxford, and fifteen south-east of Hillsborough. Ministers and members of all other denominations are hereby affectionately invited to attend, and co-operate with us in the work of the Lord.

September 1. 96—

HORSES WANTED.

WANTED, a pair of gentle, well-broke CARRIAGE HORSES, the age not more than seven nor less than five, the colour gray, black, or bay.

Inquire at this Office.

September 1. 96-3w

JEWELLERY, &c.

THE subscriber would in this way inform his friends and the public, that he has again opened his shop, at his own house in this place, where he is well prepared to execute work in his line, and will faithfully and punctually do all such work as may be committed to his care.

He has on hand a good assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER WORK, &c. which will be sold unusually low for cash.

All those indebted to the subscriber are earnestly, and for the last time, requested to make payment forthwith. Longer indulgence cannot be given.

Wm. Huntington.

August 18. 94-1f

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having dissolved their partnership in the carpenter's business, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against them to present them immediately.

Faddis & Woods.

August 18. 94-3w

WATCHES & JEWELLERY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal support which he has heretofore received, and begs leave to inform them, that he still continues his shop at his old stand, opposite the court house, where he keeps a handsome assortment of Watches and Jewellery, which he will sell lower than can be purchased elsewhere. He has also received a neat assortment of materials, and is prepared to repair watches and clocks at the shortest notice, and warrant to perform well. All work from a distance will be well executed and promptly attended to. All kinds of silver work made at the shortest notice.

Lemuel Lynch.

August 19. 94-1f

WOOL CARDED.

THE Wool Carding Machine on Enoc, at the Old Tilt Hammer, having been lately repaired, and her cylinders newly clothed with cards of the best quality, is now ready for business. Good work will be warranted for eight cents a pound, or the fifth part of the wool, to those who will bring their wool in warm weather, well picked and washed, with one pound of clean lard or oil, to every ten pound of wool.

Saml. S. Claytor.

June 9. 3m-86

From the Boston Bulletin.
THE SIAMESE PRODIGY.

The two Siamese youths, so strangely united by a gem of nature, are now exhibiting at the Exchange Coffee House. They have been examined by most of the eminent surgeons of the metropolis, and though not surprising many wonderful formations described in the books, yet as a living wonder, nothing at present exists in the world, so far as we have heard, to be at all compared with them. Irregularities of this sort are by no means common, and it is still less common for them to survive the birth. It is, therefore, quite unusual for twins to be seen, at the age of puberty, perfect in every respect, save one, and that rendering them objects of great curiosity and wonder. Not only the children lived, but the mother was in good health at the period of their departure from their native country. She was a remarkable woman, having given birth to seventeen children—twins every time except once, when three healthy and now living children were born. It would appear at the first thought, that these beings were objects of great commiseration; but their happiness and enjoyment seem great, not only in each other's society, but also in the visits and attention of strangers. They are taught no tricks to enhance the foolish part of an exhibition, but are allowed to conduct as they please, naturally and easily, according to the momentary dictates of their feelings. Intelligent and sensitive, all their movements are quick and pleasing; and we have no doubt they would consider it a misfortune to be separated, even if an operation to that intent could be successful.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.
Some account of the Siamese Boys, lately brought to Boston.

DEAR SIR:—In compliance with your request, as well as in obedience to what I consider to be a professional duty, I undertake to give some account of the Siamese boys, and particularly of the medium by which they are united together.

The boys are supposed to be about eighteen years old. They are of moderate stature; though not as tall as boys of that age in this country. They have the Chinese complexion and physiognomy. The forehead is more elevated and less broad than that of the Chinese, owing to malformation. They much resemble each other; yet not so much but that upon a little observation, various points of dissimilarity may be noticed.

The substance by which they are connected, is a mass two inches long at its upper edge, and about five at the lower. Its breadth from above downwards may be four inches; and its thickness in a horizontal direction two inches. Of course it is not a rounded cord, but thicker in the perpendicular than in the horizontal direction. At its lower edge is perceived a single umbilicus, through which passed a single umbilical cord to nourish both children in the fetal state. Placing my hand on this substance, when I will denominate the cord, I was surprised to find it extremely hard. On further examination, this hardness was found to exist at the upper part of the cord only; and to be prolonged into the breast of each boy. Tracing it upwards, I found it to be constituted by a prolongation of the ensiform cartilage of the sternum or extremity of the breast bone.

The breadth of this cartilage is an inch and a half; its thickness may be about the eighth of an inch. The cartilages proceeding from each sternum meet at an angle, and then seem to be connected by ligaments, so as to form a joint. This joint has a motion upwards and downwards, and also a lateral motion; the latter operating in such way, that when the boys turn in either direction the edges of the cartilages are found to open and shut. The lower face of this cartilage is concave, and under it is felt a rounded cord, which may be the remains of the umbilical cord. Besides this, there is nothing remarkable felt in the connecting substance. I could distinguish no pulsating vessel.

The whole of this cord is covered by the skin. It is remarkably strong and has no great sensibility; for they allow themselves to be pulled by a rope fastened to it, without exhibiting any uneasiness. On ship board, one of them sometimes climbed on the capstan of vessel, the other following as well as he could, without complaining.

When I first visited the boys, I expected to see them pull on this cord in different directions, as their attention was attracted by different objects. I soon perceived that this did not happen. The slightest impulse of one to move in any direction, is immediately followed by the other; so that they would appear to be influenced by the same wish. This harmony in their movements is not the result of a volition excited at the same moment. It is a habit, formed by necessity. At an early period of life it is probable they sometimes differed. At present this is so rarely the case, that the gentlemen who brought them have noticed only a single instance. Having been accustomed to use the cold bath, one of them wished it when the weather was cool, to which the other objected. They were soon reconciled by the interference of the master of the ship.

They never hold a consultation as to their movements. In truth, I have never seen them speak to each other, although they converse constantly with a Siamese lad, who is their companion. They always face in one direction, standing nearly side by side, and are not able, without inconvenience, to face in the opposite direction, so that one is always at the right, the other at the left. Although not placed exactly in a parallel line, they are able to run and leap with surprising activity. On some occasions, a gentleman, in sport, pursued them round the ship, when they came suddenly to the hatchway, which had been inadvertently left open. The least check would have thrown them down the hatch way, and probably killed one or both; but they leapt over it without difficulty.

They are quite cheerful, appear intelligent, attending to whatever is presented to them, and readily acknowledging any civility. As a proof of their intelligence, it is stated, that in a few days, they learned to play at draughts well enough to become antagonists of those who had long been versed in the game.

The connexion between these boys might present an opportunity for some interesting observations in regard to physiology and pathology. There is, no doubt, a network of blood vessels, and some minute nerves passing from one to the other. How far these parts are capable of transmitting the action of medicine and of diseases, and especially of what particular medicines, and what diseases, are points well worthy of investigation. Captain Coffin informed me that they had never taken medicine since they had been under his care. Once they were ill from eating too heartily, but were relieved by the efforts of nature. He thinks that any indisposition of one extends to the other; that they are inclined to sleep at the same time; eat about the same quantity, and perform other acts with great similarity. Both he and Mr. Hunter, the gentleman who united with him in bringing them here, are of opinion that touching one of them when they are asleep, awakens both.

The pulsations of the heart are exactly alike in both boys. I counted seventy-three pulsations in a minute, while they were sitting; counting first in one boy, then in the other. I then placed my fingers on an arm of each boy, and found the pulsations take place exactly together. One of them stooping suddenly to look at my watch, his pulse became much quicker than that of the other; but after he had returned to his former posture, in about a quarter of a minute, his pulse was precisely like that of the other boy. This happened repeatedly. Their respiration is of consequence exactly simultaneous.

This harmony of action in primary functions, shows a reciprocal influence which may lead to curious observations and important deductions. Whether it will be in my power to obtain any farther information in regard to them is uncertain. If not, some one else can better accomplish the task.

Let me add, that there is nothing unpleasant in the aspect of these boys. On the contrary, they must be viewed as presenting one of the most interesting objects of natural history which have ever been known to scientific men.

You are at liberty to employ the above statement in such way as you think likely to be useful.

I have the honor to be, yours, &c.
JOHN C. WARREN.
WM. STURGIS, Esq.

From the Pawtucket Chronicle.

LOST CHILDREN.—In a thickly populated village like ours, and that population made up, in a great measure, of children, nothing is more common than to see, of an evening, an anxious mother looking for a little wanderer, who has strayed from its parental home, to the vicinity of the mills, or the river. On Sunday evening last, an instance of this kind was witnessed at Valley Falls, in this vicinity. A Mrs. Carpenter missed, towards the close of the day, her little boy, aged four years. She waited until dark, with an anxiety that mothers can only know, and still her boy, her "dear boy," as she said, came not. At this time a Mrs. Siocum, who resided in the same house, went with her to seek him. The village was alarmed, and every part searched without effect. And as a last resort the water was drawn from the Booms of the mills. The mother stood by, watching for the body of her son, when a murmur from the crowd said it was discovered—a corps was drawn from the water—her soul almost left its frail tenement, when it was brought before her, and she strained her eyes to behold again the features of her lost baby—she gazed once, and again with tenfold interest; then gave a shriek of joy, for it was not the child of her bosom, but the son of her neighbor, Mrs. Siocum, the very woman who had come with her to look for the lost one, and who had not entertained a fear for the safety of her own offspring. But short to her was that momentary triumph, for ere her surprise was over, another lifeless body was taken from the same trench, and she knew it, as a fond parent knows its own. They had been fishing, as was told by their fishing rods found near; one of them fell in, and the other was probably a victim, in the no-

ble attempt to rescue him from a watery and untimely grave. Every attempt to resuscitate them proved fruitless.

On Monday a large concourse of people attended their funeral, and they were committed to the grave, the very pictures, but for the blanch of death, of robust health. The Rev. Mr. Greene addressed the people upon the occasion, pathetically and appropriately.

BELIEF IN WITCHCRAFT.—Lately, the wife of a farmer's hind in the vicinity of this town, was afflicted with a long and tedious illness, which baffled the skill of the faculty, and nearly exhausted the patience of her husband, who, finding that medicaments were uselessly administered, concluded that she was suffering under the influence of witchcraft. He therefore determined to seek revenge on the witch by a stratagem which he was informed had often proved successful. He accordingly procured a black hen, which he killed, in order to obtain the heart; this he took, at midnight, stuck it full of pins, and hung it up before the fire to roast, by virtue of which ceremony the witch was expected to make her appearance. He next loaded a gun, and anxiously awaited her coming to the door, and with a firm determination to shoot her; but although the black hen's heart was kept roasting till it was almost burnt to a cinder, and the pins were nearly red hot, the witch chose not to approach his dwelling that night, which to him was a most grievous disappointment.
Newcastle Courant.

STEALING A WIFE.—A young surgeon was lately apprehended at Sheffield, under a warrant charging him with having stolen a pair of stockings, a flannel petticoat, a dimity petticoat, a satin slip, and a bonnet! It appeared that the young gentleman had, in fact, stolen a young lady, and had been married to her at Gretna Green; and that her mother, not relishing the connexion, had gone before a magistrate, and preferred a charge of stealing the clothes in which the fair fugitive was attired at the time of her flight. What became of the case is not mentioned in any of the Sheffield papers.
Cour. & Eng.

EXTINCTION OF EGYPT.—Sir R. Donkin has lately published a Dissertation on the cause of the Niger, in which he indulges in some speculation on the probability of the physical extinction of Egypt. This is his language:

If we turn to the valley of the Nile of Egypt, we shall see at this moment the very process going on by which the lower part of the Niger, or Nile of Burmah, has been choked up and obliterated by the invasion of the Great Sahara, under the names of the Deserts of Baman and Libya. Thus has been rubbed out from the face of the earth, a river which had once its cities, its sages, its warriors, its works of art, its innovations like the classic Nile; but which so existed in days of which we have scarcely a record.

In the same way shall perish the Nile of Egypt and its valley; its pyramids, its temples, and cities. The Delta shall become a plashy quicksand—a second Syrtis; and the Nile shall cease to exist from the lower cataract downwards; for this is about the measure or height of the giant principle of destruction already rearing on the Egyptian valley, and who is advancing from the Libyan Desert, backed by other deserts whose names and numbers we do not even know but which we have endeavored to class under the ill-defined denomination of Sahara, advancing, I repeat, to the annihilation of Egypt and all her glories, with the silence, but with the certainty too, of all devouring time. There is something quite appalling in the bare contemplation of this inexorable onward march of wholesale death to kingdoms, to mighty rivers, and to nations; the more so, when we reflect that the destruction must, from its nature, be not only complete, but eternal.

Party at Court.—An amusing incident occurred in one of the Courts at Natchez last week, which proved that incarceration in prison is not quite so severe, as it is been found to be at Washington City. A pretty young widow of nineteen years of age, and a comely young man of twenty-two, strangers to each other, had been committed to prison for separate offences. They were brought to the bar for trial, when for the first time they saw each other. Whilst the trial of the female was progressing, the young man thought, that as he had been brought to Court, he would proceed *secundum artem*, and preferring the civil to the criminal business, he made his declaration to the lady, to which she might with propriety, in her then situation, have put in her plea in bar, but unlike my Uncle Toby, she refused even to demur, and agreed to join issue. In the mean time, both were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for one week. As soon as the sentence was pronounced, our swain stated, that during their trials they had agreed, that solitary confinement might be ameliorated if the Court

would grant their request, which was, that before they were conducted to prison, they might be permitted to go to a Justice of the Peace to be married. This was readily granted by the Court; the parties after having committed matrimony, were committed to prison, and by order of Court, enjoy the same apartment. This is a vast improvement upon the Lynch code. *Natchez Statesman.*

Extract of a letter received by a gentleman in this Borough, dated New Orleans, Aug. 11, 1829.

In answer to your favor of the 21st ult. and from the best information which I have been able to collect, I inform you that the general opinion is that the crops will be very short this year compared with what they were last. The Cotton crop is not expected to be much over one half; many of the cotton planters having left off cultivating that article; and the sugar crop, notwithstanding the increase of 280 new plantations going to grind sugar, will fall short fully one third, in consequence of the extreme bad weather, which has constantly prevailed since January.

The Yellow Fever is raging very badly, especially among the Spanish emigrants. It is dangerous, in fact, to strangers of every description. In three days their account is settled in this world. They have been dying on an average of five or six per day.
Norfolk Beacon.

From the York (U. C.) Advocate, July 21.

The Seizure.—On Saturday evening, about 10 o'clock, a waggish yankee knocked at the door of Mr. Savage, the collector of his majesty's customs for this port, and, in the character of an informer, received five dollars for pointing out to him a contraband depot containing five barrels of American Whisky. Down sallied the collector, hired a team for other two dollars, rewarded a sailor with a dollar to roll the barrels out of the lake where they had been hid—had the seizure carried to the cellars of the King's auctioneer, congratulating himself on his night's work, when Mosley suggested to him the propriety of testing the spirit. He did taste it, and found himself the fortunate captor of five barrels of the pure water of Lake Ontario.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

Constantinople, June 10.

"A Bimbassi (Colonel in rank) was taken prisoner in the beginning of the last campaign in the vicinity of Varna, and was extremely well used, particularly by a Russian officer, who by sympathy allowed his escape. The Bimbassi subsequently was ordered to return to this capital and attend on the person of the Sultan, being one of his favorites. Some time after his benefactor was taken prisoner, and sent here with some other of his countrymen. The day of their embarkation for the Island of Schalki, this Bimbassi, by chance, happened to be at a coffee-house by the water side, and recognised amongst the prisoners the very same officer to whom he owed his existence and freedom, and therefore a few days after he loaded a small boat with refreshments, clothes, pipes, &c. and personally carried them to the distressed officer. The scene, as I understand, was such as to prevent both sides uttering a word for some time; the Russian officer lost himself on admiring the generosity of the Mussulman; whilst, on the other hand, the Bimbassi, feeling the happiness of a grateful and sensible heart, lost his speech. At last the Russian broke silence by embracing the Bimbassi, who in return, with agitated voice, told him that he was desirous to be of as much service as he had been to him while he was in the same situation, and requested him to cheer up and rely on his friendship. He continued to send him supplies of provisions, &c. for some time. At last the Russian officer, encouraged by the constant attention he was receiving, came to the determination to present to the Bimbassi a small silver cup, engraved round the brim with his own name, together with those of five other officers, taken in that particular time, and with a letter written in broken Turkish, solicited his interference for their liberty, and found the means to send it to the Bimbassi. The honest and grateful Mussulman not comprehending the meaning of such a gift, and taking it as an intended insult to his delicacy, flew in a rage. Fortunately, however, the person who was the bearer of both the letter and plate, was a European, and by explaining the real and true meaning of it, appeased the Bimbassi, who, on the

next day, appeared before the Sultan with the letter in one hand, and the plate in the other, and, falling at his knees, acquainted him minutely with the circumstance, and in a suitable and becoming manner, solicited of him the freedom of his benefactor, together with his five companions. The Sultan was highly pleased to hear the narrative of what had happened, and wishing forcibly to impress into the hearts of his people the sentiment of gratitude, not only consented to the deliverance of the six Russian officers, but that of all the privates, amounting to 106 men, that were taken in that engagement."

War between Austria and Morocco.

The following is an extract of a letter received this morning from the Agent to Lloyd's at Gibraltar, dated July 4:

"Yesterday the Austrian Consul sent to the different Consuls here, circular copies of a dispatch to him, signed by the commander of the Austrian squadron here and the Envoy, Baron Fluegel, notifying the commencement of hostilities against Morocco; reserving a right of blockading one or more ports in Barbary, claiming a right of search, and of seizing, and confiscating articles which are contraband of war, destined for the army or the navy of the enemy, but will not molest the regular trade, and acknowledges that the flag protects the goods."

In consequence of the extreme drought in Sweden, the exportation of all corn from that kingdom, except wheat, is prohibited until further orders, as well as the distillation of brandy from corn, during July and August. A scanty harvest is apprehended, and, in consequence, the price of grain has risen in the different Swedish markets. The government is said to regret deeply the omission of establishing reserve storehouses, by which scarcity would have been prevented, and corn kept down to a moderate price.

Ireland.—We regret to find various indications of new troubles in this country; exaggerated, no doubt, by one side of the press, but showing that the country is still in a state of fermentation.

Stupendous undertaking.—The long-contemplated junction of the Rhine and the Danube is announced as about to be undertaken by a company in Paris, on a patent for ninety-nine years. The plan is, to enlarge and clear the channel of the Danube from Ulm to Tullingen, and thus into the grand duchy of Baden; to carry the navigation by a canal through the Black Forest, in the direction of the valley of the Kinzig; and, finally, to make the Kinzig navigable to where it falls into the Rhine near Kehl. The difficulty is expected in the Black Forest, where a tunnel will be necessary.

LITERARY NOTIFICATION.

In a certain benighted part of the country may be seen on the outside of a humble cottage, the following inscription in large gilt letters: "A Seminary for Young Ladies." This was, perhaps, too abstruse for the villagers, as, immediately underneath, there is added, in rude characters, "Notey beney, 'Aliso a Gal's Skool."

Manifold properties of the Elder Tree.

The elder tree, says Miss Kent, in an article in the *Magazine of Natural History*, does as much good by its noxious as by its agreeable qualities. If corn or other vegetables be smartly whipped with the branches, they will communicate a sufficient portion of this scent to keep off the insects by which so many plants are frequently blighted. An infusion of the leaves, poured over plants, will preserve them from caterpillars also. The wine made from the berries is well known; but, perhaps, it may not be so generally known that the buds make an excellent pickle. A water distilled from the flowers rivals buttermilk itself as a rural cosmetic. In some remote country places it applies the place both of the surgeon and the druggist; it furnishes ointments, infusions, and decoctions, for all ailments, cuts, or bruises. Every part of it serves some useful purpose; the wood, pith, bark, leaves, buds, flowers, and fruit. Its narcotic scent makes it unwholesome to sleep under its shade.

Censure cuts keenest, where it most applies, and reproof or censure are remembered much longer than good advice or favors.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, September 9.

The Galena Advertiser states that General McNeil, Colonel Menard, and Mr. Atwater, had accomplished the cession of the Indian lands between the Mississippi and Lake Michigan, on the south of the Wisconsin. The stipulations are said to be, that the Winnabagoes are to receive annually, for thirty years, the sum of eighteen thousand dollars and the Potawatamies fifteen thousand dollars, as long as they sustain their names as distinct nations.

National Intelligencer.

Map of North Carolina. — Governor Owen has received a letter from Gen. Gratiot, Chief Engineer of the United States, stating that the secretary of war has ordered Lieutenant W. H. Hartford, a highly scientific graduate of the military academy, in compliance with the request of the governor, to assist John M. Rae, Esq. of Fayetteville, in making a compilation of the map of this state, the materials for which have been collected by that gentleman.

It may reasonably be hoped that the assistance thus afforded Mr. M. Rae, will enable him speedily to issue a correct map of the state, a work which is needed by our citizens.

Raleigh Star.

Execution. — Two men, Joshua Young and James White, were hung in the neighborhood of Knoxville, Tenn. a few days past. Young, a man 67 years old, for the murder of his wife, who, at the time, was 64 years old. White, about 24 years old, for the murder of George W. Brown, last December. Both fully confessed the crimes for which they suffered.

Our accounts from every section of the state, are really distressing. Such has been the excessive fall of rain, that the roads are rendered almost impassable. Bridges are carried away, and the freshets in the innumerable water courses with which the eastern counties abound, are so great, that there is much danger in travelling at all. Our farmers have suffered severely, and but for the very recent change of weather, the crops must have been, for the most part, irretrievably ruined.

Newbern Sentinel.

Cotton Canvass. — The Washington Telegraph, of the 25th August, contains a correspondence between Warren R. Davis, Esq. and the secretary of the navy, on the subject of employing cotton canvass in our navy. The secretary informs Mr. Davis that "the trial of a top-sail of that material, during the late cruise of the sloop of war Boston, is sufficiently satisfactory to authorize a more extended experiment," that "the fitness of this great staple of our country for the manufacture of canvass, suitable for naval purposes, shall, as it deserves, be fully tested," and that "with the approbation of the president, he had ordered a full set of sails for the sloop of war Peacock, now fitting for sea, to be made of cotton canvass."

We are glad to see this. We hope to see an additional value given to this great staple of the country.

N. C. Journal.

The President. — We learn that the president's health has been much benefited by his visit to the Rip Raps, where he has chiefly remained since his arrival, inhaling the salubrious ocean breeze, and daily taking the salt water bath. He receives no visits of ceremony, it is said, but is at all times accessible and affable to those who call on him merely en passant, and appears to enjoy a fine flow of spirits for an invalid.

Norfolk Herald.

Rail Road from Petersburg to the Roanoke, &c. — We learn from the Old Dominion, that at a meeting of the citizens of Petersburg, on the 24th ultimo, a resolution was adopted, instructing the mayor of the town to request the president of the United States to permit an Engineer in the service of the United States, to examine the route of a proposed rail road from Petersburg to some point on the Roanoke river, and estimate its probable cost, &c. The Old Dominion thinks, from the interest taken by the wealthy citizens of Petersburg in this measure, that it will be put into operation in good time. A transportation company has also been formed in that place, for the purpose of conveying goods and produce from Petersburg to the Roanoke, and vice versa. This company

will soon commence the business of transportation. They are erecting a large warehouse in the vicinity of Weldon, and intend procuring ten first rate waggons and sixty good horses. Three waggons and thirty horses are now in readiness. Star.

Washington, September 2.

The president of the United States returned to the seat of government yesterday, from Fort Calhoun, in the steam packet Potomac, accompanied by the secretary of war and General Gratiot. We are glad to learn that the president's health has been improved by his trip. Nat. Intel.

William Carroll has been elected by the people of the state of Tennessee, to be governor of that state for the ensuing two years. He has formerly filled the same office, and was elected this time without opposition.

Gabriel Moore has been elected by the people of the state of Alabama, to be governor of that state, of which he has for several years past been one of the representatives to congress — without opposition.

North and South. — A match race (5,000 each stake, two mile heats) will be run for, over the Union course, New York, on the 3d of October next, by W. R. Johnson's three year old colt (full brother to Arab) by Sir Archie, and J. C. Steven's three year old filly by Eclipse.

Illinois. — The Rev. J. M. Ellis, of Illinois, gives an account of Sangamon, Morgan and Greene counties in that state. He says the average quantity of corn per acre is 50 to 60 bushels, without manure and without any other tending than by the plough. Average of wheat 25 bushels. Fruit and vegetables in abundance. Corn fields and wheat fields of 50 and 80 acres are very common. A native of New England raised 1950 bushels of onions from a field of 10 acres, by the labor of one man. Many farmers from New England have settled in these counties, and large framed barns are increasing rapidly. Mr. E. says that in consequence of the fertility of the soil, the people have much time without employment, and he is apprehensive that this leisure will be devoted to indolence and vice, as in other similar countries.

The Freshet. — Our river and its tributary streams continue to overflow the adjacent low lands. There is however reason to believe, that the waters are subsiding, and if it should prove so, the loss will not be as great as has been apprehended. In such case it is calculated that the average loss of planters on the Northwest Branch, above the thoroughfare, will be one half; that of the planters below the thoroughfare, one fifth. Most of the corn crops on the low grounds of the Northwest, have been destroyed by the inundation.

As yet the rice plantations on the Northeast Branch have not suffered materially, the very extensive tracts of uncultivated low and flat lands on that river, allowing room for the waters to spread in every direction. The excessive floods in every part of the surrounding country, have swept away all the bridges which connected the town with the country. Among those enumerated by the stage drivers are, above Elizabethtown, Baker's bridge; below Elizabethtown, Brown's, Carver's, Livingston's, Beatty's, Moore's and Lower Town Creek bridge. The bridges connecting our town with the counties of Duplin and Onslow, must also have been carried away, there having been no carts nor waggons from those counties since the storm.

Wilmington Recorder.

The Viceroy of Egypt is about to make an arrangement with an English company for lighting Cairo and Alexandria with gas. He has already made an experiment at a palace of his own near Cairo, and is said to have been much delighted with the effect produced.

An Edinburgh paper of the 22d, states that "the small pox is extremely prevalent amongst the higher class of society. It seems to have been now (says the paper) thoroughly ascertained that the preventive quality of vaccination wears out in the course of seven or eight years."

Lynchburg Va. Sept. 1.

Awful Occurrence. — An attempt, which we regret to say proved too successful, to poison the family of Dr. Floyd, who resides a few miles from this place, was made by his servants on last Thursday morning. While the family were at breakfast,

they were taken with vomiting which immediately created the suspicion that some poisonous ingredient had been put in their coffee. The cook was called up, who denied any knowledge of the fact, and willingly partook of a cup of the coffee. — A negro man, that was in the kitchen, was then sent for, who declined to drink of the coffee offered him, but, on being compelled to partake of it, was immediately taken violently sick, and confessed the fact of having put arsenic in the coffee pot. This was a distressing moment. Physicians were sent for, but with all their skill were unable to save all the family from the sudden jaws of death. An interesting little boy about ten years old died about 4 o'clock of that evening. It is said he drank his cup of coffee before eating, which caused the poisonous draft to act more powerfully upon his empty stomach. We learn that it is supposed several of Dr. Floyd's negroes were engaged in this conspiracy, and that five have been lodged in Bedford jail to answer for this heinous deed. Virginian.

Affray and Murder. — A most shocking outrage was committed in Kentucky, about eight miles from this place, on the 14th ult. A negro driver by the name of Gordon, had purchased in Maryland, about sixty negroes, including all sexes and ages, and was taking them, assisted by an associate named Allen, and the wagoner who conveyed the baggage, to the Mississippi. The men were handcuffed and chained together in the usual manner, while the women and children were suffered to proceed without incumbrance. It appears that, by means of a file, the negroes, unobserved, had succeeded in separating the irons which bound their hands, in such a way as to be able to throw them off at any moment. About 8 o'clock in the morning, while proceeding on the state road leading from Greenup to Vanceburg, two of them dropped their shackles and commenced a fight, when the wagoner, Pettit, rushed in with his whip to compel them to desist. At this moment every negro was found perfectly at liberty; and one of them, seizing a club, gave Pettit a violent blow on the head, and laid him dead at his feet; and Allen, who had come to his assistance, met a similar fate, from the contents of a pistol fired by another of the gang. Gordon was then attacked, seized and held by one of the negroes, whilst another fired twice at him with a pistol, the ball of which each time grazed his head, but not proving effectual, he was beaten with clubs and left for dead. They then commenced pillaging the wagon, and with an axe split open the trunk of Gordon, rifled it of the money, about \$2,400; sixteen of the negroes then took to the woods. Gordon, in the mean time, not being materially injured, was enabled, by the assistance of one of the women, to mount his horse and flee; pursued, however, by one of the gang on another horse, with a drawn pistol. Fortunately he escaped with his life, barely arriving at a plantation as the negro came in sight; who then turned about and retreated.

The neighborhood was immediately rallied, and a hot pursuit given — which we understand has resulted in the capture of the whole gang, and the recovery of the greater part of the money. Seven of the negro men and one woman, it is said, were engaged in the murders, and will be brought to trial at the next court in Greensburg. Portsmouth paper.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

From the St. Louis Times, August 1.

In our last we expressed the opinion, that there could be nothing serious grow out of the little unfortunate occurrence which took place between a few of our citizens and a hunting party of Indians; we are now confirmed in the correctness of the opinion, by an intelligent acquaintance direct from Chariton, who informs us, that all the troops are ordered to return except one hundred men, and that peace and quietness prevails.

The difficulty, we understand, grew out of something like the following circumstances: Five or six families had moved to a remote part of Randolph county, for the purpose of raising stock, and after they had remained there some time, the Indians who were hunting in the same range of country discovered them and immediately moved their camp close to the whites and commenced killing their hogs and other stock, and grew so quarrelsome and insolent, that the whites sent an express to the settlements for a force to drive them off. The Indians, on being apprised of this, immediately decamped, and had got twelve miles off before the ex-

press returned with an armed force to the relief of the settlement. The party on their arrival, finding that the Indians were gone, thought proper to follow them and demand some satisfaction, and on overtaking the Indians, their chief was demanded and then their arms, which soon led to an exchange of shot and the loss of lives on both sides. Although the improper conduct of the Indians, in the first place, may have led to this unfortunate result, yet there was not a single circumstance to induce the belief that they intended any further injury; and we regret very much that the governor should have been so much deceived, as to have ordered out so large and unnecessary a force. The detachment from Jefferson Barracks will, no doubt, have a pleasant trip, and return without even having the pleasure of seeing the face of the enemy.

The following is an extract from a letter received by a highly respectable mercantile house of this city, dated near St. Louis, Missouri, Aug. 6, 1829.

"It seems to be fairly understood here, that the late appearance of hostilities in the western part of this state, was brought on entirely by the white people; and that the Indians only returned the fire when fired on by the whites." Phil. pap.

A writer in the Charleston Courier expresses a belief that when the census now going forward in South Carolina is completed, it "will exhibit an actual decline in population."

African Colony. — It is stated in the Norfolk Beacon that the Norfolk Colonization Society has received a donation of two hundred dollars. — the contribution of a gentleman in Boston, to aid the humane object of the society — in transporting liberated slaves from Virginia to Africa."

Heavy Damages. — At the late term of the Milledgeville (Geo.) Superior Court, in the suit of George W. Murray, cashier of the Darien bank, against Maj John A. Jones, for slander, the jury assessed the damages at \$9,000.

A respectable clergyman of this city, who vouches for the accuracy of the statement, has furnished us with the following facts. We hope the subject may attract the attention of the rail-road contractors in the vicinity of the city.

Messrs. Gardner and Jessop, contractors on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road, about twenty-one miles west of this, made it known when they entered upon their section that they would receive no man into their employment who would make use of any species of distilled liquor, or any kind of stimulating drink. Notwithstanding this unpopular condition, these gentlemen procured their full complement of men, (all of whom are from York county, and form part of the German population of that section of Pennsylvania,) and they are now prosecuting their work with exemplary industry and expedition. Their hands are all in good spirits, and they frankly confess that they can do their work better, and with more ease to themselves, under the present restriction, than they possibly could without it. It is worthy of particular observation that some of the men, previously to entering into the service of Messrs. Gardner and Jessop, were intemperate in their habits. These are now living conformably to the strictest rules of temperance, and find themselves on each succeeding day more able to resist the solicitations of a depraved appetite for strong drink. Balt. American.

Important discovery. — At the sitting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, on the 29th ult., a letter was read from Dr. Duden, stating that he has discovered a perfect solvent for the stone in the bladder, even when it is encysted. He requests the academy to name commissioners, in whose presence he will make use of his solvent (which is in the form of powder) upon dead subjects, preparatory to his performing the experiment on a living person. The academy has named Messrs. Dumeril, Boyer, and Magendie, to assist Dr. Duden, and report upon his proceedings.

A virtuous poor man, is better than a rich prodigate.

DIED.

At his residence in Charlotte, on the 29th ultimo, after an illness of only three or four days, JOSEPH WILSON, Esq. for many years solicitor of the sixth judicial circuit.

The citizens of the town and county friendly to the formation of a "TEMPERANCE SOCIETY," are requested to meet at the court-house, on the afternoon of Monday next, at the ringing of the bell. September 8. 97—

Elders P. W. Dowd and S. Pleasant, will preach at the new Baptist Meeting House, near the old Quaker meeting house, two miles north of Hillsborough, on Saturday and Sunday the 19th and 20th instant. September 8. 97—

The anniversary meeting of the Orange County Bible Society will be held at Salem meeting house, fourteen miles southwest of Hillsborough, on Saturday and Sunday the 17th and 18th of October next. The business of the society will be transacted on Saturday, when it is expected several addresses will be made, and on Sunday the anniversary sermon will be delivered, after which a collection will be taken up in aid of the funds of the society. The citizens of the county, of all denominations, are respectfully invited to attend. This, no doubt, will be an interesting meeting, as it is principally to devise measures to carry into execution a resolution sometime since adopted by this society, to supply all the destitute within the county with a copy of the Bible. All who feel interested in this great work, it is hoped will avail themselves of this opportunity to assist in accomplishing so desirable an object.

The Board of Managers will meet at the same place, on Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M. September 8. 97—

The Orange Presbytery will meet at the Hawfields meeting house, on Wednesday the 7th of October next.

The Synod of North-Carolina will hold their next annual session in Fayetteville, on the 10th of November. September 8. 97—

NOTICE.

ON Tuesday the 15th instant, I shall offer for sale a likely NEGRO WOMAN, on a credit of twelve months.

Wm. Miller. 97—1w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, at the late term of August County Court, qualified as executor to the last will and testament of WILLIAM CLARK, deceased; all persons indebted to the estate of said testator are therefore requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. Thos. Clancy, Exr. September 8. 97—3w

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Saturday the 26th of September instant, will be sold at the late dwelling house of William Clark, deceased, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of many articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture. For all sums above one dollar a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Thos. Clancy, Exr. September 8. 97—3w

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at the shop of Reynolds & Turner, in the town of Hillsborough, on the second day of Orange Superior Court, twelve Stills, a quantity of Tin Ware, three Carrials, one Horse, Copper Smith and Turner's Tools, together with all the other articles belonging to said concern. Sale to be continued from day to day until all is sold. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Reynolds & Turner. September 7. 97—1w

NOTICE.

THIS day the firm of Reynolds & Turner has been dissolved by the mutual consent of the parties; all persons who may have claims against said concern are therefore requested to present them, and all persons who are indebted to the concern are earnestly requested to come forward and close their accounts either by cash or bond, and those who are in arrears, in debts due by bond or note, are requested to make immediate payment, as indulgence cannot be granted.

Joel Reynolds, Josiah Turner. September 7. 97—3w

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape Fear.

THE letter of Louis D. Wilson, Esq. in behalf of the Commissioners appointed by the State, being under consideration, Resolved, That the President do advise said Commissioners, that it is deemed necessary and expedient to consult the Stockholders in reference to the subject matter of the communication; and further that the President of the Bank of Cape Fear be, and he is hereby fully authorized and empowered, by virtue of this Resolution of the Board of Directors, to call a general meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape Fear, to convene on the 2d Monday of November next, at the Banking House in Wilmington, then and there to consider of their interests generally, and especially to signify how far, in what way and upon what terms, they the Stockholders would consider it advisable to cooperate with the General Assembly in the establishment of a new Bank, by the consolidation, or otherwise, of those now in existence. Copy from the minutes. JOHN MILL, Cashier.

In accordance with the above Resolution, and by virtue of my office as President of the Bank of Cape Fear, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of said Bank, to meet at their banking house in Wilmington, on the second Monday of November next, then and there to consider of and to act upon the matters and things as set forth in the above Resolution. J. R. LONDON, President. September 2. 97—4w

The Editors of the Raleigh Register, of the Star, the Western Carolinian and the Hillsborough Recorder, will please give the above three or four insertions in forward their accounts to the Cashier of the Bank of Cape Fear.

NAVIGATION OF NEW-HOPE.

THE persons residing on the river New-Hope, and others interested in the navigation of that stream, are requested to meet at D. B. Alsbrook's tavern, in Chapel Hill, on Saturday the 17th of October next, at 12 o'clock. September 1. 96—



BACHELOR'S HALL.

Bachelor's Hall! what a queer looking place it is!

Kape me from such all the days of my life; Sure, but I think, what a burmin' disgrace it is; Never at all to be getting a wife.

See the old bachelor, gloomy and sad enough, Pacing his taktile over the fire, Soon it tips over—Saint Patrick! he's mad enough, (If he were present) to fight with the squire.

Now like a hog, in a mortar-bed wallowing, (Awkward enough) see him kneading his dough, Troth! if the bread he could ate without swallowin', How it would favor his palate you know.

His dishcloth is missing, the pigs are devourin' it; In the pursuit he has battered his shin—A plate wanted washing, grimalkin is scourin' it; Thimble and turf, what a pickle he's in!

Pots, dishes, and pans, such greasy commodities, Ashes and pratt-skims liver the floor; His cupboard's a store-house of comical oddities, Things that had never been neighbours before.

His meal being over, the table's left setting so; Dishes, take care of yourselves, if you can! But hunger returns, then he's fuming and fretting so; Och! let him alone for a baste of a man!

Late in the night then he goes to bed shiverin', Never a bit is the bed made at all, He creeps like a terrapin under the kiverin', Bad luck to the picture of Bachelor's Hall!

THE FAITHLESS FAIR.

"A plain, unvarnished tale, without The aid of fiction's garb."

Henry W. — joined a company of volunteers during that memorable struggle between Great Britain and the American colonies. His youthful bosom glowed with that patriotic fire which seemed to animate the whole continent.

Previous to Henry's joining the army, he was betrothed to a young lady of considerable property and personal beauty. She parted from him with many protestations of love, and continuing affection, and her tears fell on the cheek of her lover to seal the words—*I am thine.*

Day after day succeeding his departure, she anxiously waited the return of the post—It came; her lover's letters were filled with protestations of love and constancy.

While the papers teemed with the heroic actions of the brave, and the rapid promotions of his youthful companions, there was no mention of Henry. They all spoke of Major Drayton—the young, the noble, and the brave, and the sigh of disappointment often escaped the bosom of Helen and a wish that this was her Henry.

Helen was proud—the passing events of the war had created in her heart an ambitious fire; it's nothing but her love for Henry, and kindling another, flaming with every opposite quality.

But to return to Henry. Returning with his youthful bosom elate with hope and joy, convinced that one faithful heart would sympathize with him in recounting its many sufferings and privations, during a long and bloody campaign, he determined to surprise his love by stratagem. Others may condemn an act of this kind, as one unworthy a man, a lover—but what ever Henry's motives were, he hid them entirely from others.

Under another name he entered the army—under the assumed title he gained honor, fame and renown. Aware with such to recommend him, there would be no doubt of a happy and joyous welcome; he therefore determined to surprise his Helen in another guise in the garb of a poor soldier. He rapped at the door of her mother—he was admitted by a servant and conducted into the parlor.

Other officers had been there to pay their respects; the brilliant dress of many a youthful warrior had passed before her eyes, and with a beating heart she obeyed the summons. A tinge of red passed over her face as he imprinted a fond kiss on her cheek; that kiss given in the fulness of a fond heart, was not returned with that fervour his glowing fancy had pictured—'twas cold, formal and trembling.

"And have you returned?" escaped her rather as a question than an exclamation. Yes, Helen, I am return-

ed, the same in heart, the same fond lover as ever. But you see my garb denotes the suffering I have endured; what misery, privations and toil—but what of this?—We have gained our liberty, and planted on our shore the banner of "Virtue, Liberty and Independence." And thy dear sweet image was ever present to my sight; it cheered me in battle, and I could press my cold blanket with ecstatic joy, knowing that one fond heart was beating for me, and that heart was yours.

"Alas! Henry, you—you—must not be astonished to find a change in me, my parents —"

"Change in thee—in thee, Helen!—Good Heavens, what mean you? Speak!"

"—have insisted in our separation, and fate has decreed it.—We must part."

Gracious Heaven! Helen, is this their former kindness, their former love? But I forgive them; their motives are to me obvious. But in you Helen, this transition is beyond my belief! Is this your love?

"Daughter Helen," was now repeated by her mother without, "Captain Ellis is below."

"Captain Ellis," muttered Henry, "he my rival!"

But before she could answer, Capt. Ellis rushed in, followed by Helen's mother. Ellis was in full uniform, and the contrast between the garb of Henry, was certainly not much to his advantage.

He was received with smiles and marked attention. Helen introduced him—Captain Ellis, permit me to introduce my friend Henry W. — to —"

"What, Major Drayton! Our Major in this garb? By my faith you become it well! Doff your beaver, Major—your hard-earned laurels ill become these humble habiliments.—Ladies, permit me to introduce in his true character, the gallant Major Francis Drayton. I presume fame has already done him that honor; you now see him in an improper garb."

"Captain Ellis," exclaimed Drayton, "Whatever your opinions may be respecting this disguise, I presume its colors are no disgrace—'tis the plain garb of a continental soldier, and honors the wearer more at this epoch of our country's glory, than a diadem on the brow of a monarch."

"And is my dear Henry that brave Major Drayton," cried Helen with every demonstration of joy.

"Captain Ellis," continued Drayton, "I have used a name in battle not my own. Whatever my reasons were, they are now for ever silenced I am still Francis Drayton.—By the last will and testament of a dear beloved aunt, I became heir to her immense property by the assuming of that name—my other motive was the trial of affection."

Miss Helen can explain to you, Capt. Ellis, the effect of that trial—if her conduct would justify any further explanation, I am and still will be ready to give it. 'Tis her parent's command and her wish—with such powerful reasonings opposed to my wishes, I silently obey."

"My commands, Major, my commands, I never —"

"Hold, maiden, your words, if allowed to explain further, will only tend to lessen Helen lower in my estimation than she is at present, and, of course, will avail nothing. Convinced, therefore, that ambition, not love, actuated Miss Helen, I will doff my beaver as Captain Ellis observes, and wish you all a very good morning."

So saying he departed, leaving the Captain thunderstruck, and Helen and her mother equally mute and confounded.

THE KINGS OF ENGLAND.

The number of sovereigns that have reigned in England since A. D. 435, including the present king, is 183; of this number 104 reigned prior to the year 827; at which time the governments into which England was divided, called the *Heptarchy*, were consolidated into one monarchy. The sovereigns which have worn the crown since that event, a period of 982 years, are 72. The Saxon family reigned from A. D. 800 to 1066—266 years; and gave sixteen kings to the nation. The Norman family reigned from A. D. 1066 to 1135—sixty nine years, and furnished three kings. The French house of Blois from A. D. 1135 to 1154—nineteen years, one king. The house of Anjou or Plantagenet (French) held the throne 331 years, from A. D. 1154 to 1485, and furnished England with fourteen kings. In the year 1400 the duke of Lancaster usurped the throne after having murdered the duke of York; and from this time the two rival families were engaged in

in continual feuds. At length the nation was plunged into a civil war, which raged from 1455 till 1485; and in which most of the princes of the families of York and Lancaster were slain. These rival houses furnished each three kings, and the two branches were united in Henry VII, and peace restored on his accession to the throne, A. D. 1485. Henry was the first of the Tudors; and this family wore the crown till the year 1603—118 years, and gave to England five sovereigns. The Scotch family of Stuart next succeeded, and filled the throne till the year 1714—111 years; in the persons of six sovereigns. To them succeeded the present reigning house of Brunswick, who have given four kings, and swayed the sceptre 115 years.

Of the whole number (183) forty-six were killed; about one half the number in battle, the remainder by other means. Two were accidentally killed—one, viz: Charles I. beheaded—and the remainder were destroyed, either by poison or assassination. Seven abdicated the throne—eight were deposed—and one became a monk. The shortest reign was that of Osbold, twenty-seven days. A. D. 1796; the longest was that of George III. from 1760 to 1820—sixty years.

We have the record of but little more than 200 legitimate children, though this is probably not more than one third the true number; as before the Norman conquest, nothing, or at most, little is said of any except those that wore the crown. In addition to these, we have the names of twenty-five natural or illegitimate children, which probably falls very far short of the truth. England has had, since the Norman conquest, three queens, who have governed as sovereigns in their own rights, viz: Mary, crowned A. D. 1553—Elizabeth, crowned A. D. 1558—and Anne, in 1702. In addition to these was Mary, the sister and predecessor of Anne, who shared the throne and government with her husband, William III. The most conspicuous persons considered usurpers, are Stephen of the house of Blois, A. D. 1134, and Richard III. (the humped back) Duke of York, A. D. 1483, and Oliver Cromwell, who took the reigns of government with the title of protector, after the execution of Charles I. (1650). In calling the house of Brunswick to the throne, England has restored the line of her ancient kings—that family being descended lineally through the female branch, from Wooden the ancient Saxon king.

KINGS OF SCOTLAND.

The house of Fergus reigned from A. D. 404 to 1570—966 years, and gave Scotland sixty kings. The house of Stuart reigned to the 1603, the period when the union took place between England and Scotland, 233 years, and gave nine sovereigns; making in all sixty-nine. A singular fate seems to have attended the Scottish kings: of their whole number, no less than thirty came to their death by violent means or by accident. Ten were slain in battle—twelve were murdered, (three of them by their wives or through their instrumentality)—two were drowned; one died in prison; one starved to death; two were beheaded; one died of grief; one of the bite of a mad wolf, and one committed suicide—two are uncertain. The two principal usurpers, Grimois and Macbeth, James VI. afterwards James I. (of England) was the last Scottish King, and the son of Mary, who was treacherously imprisoned by Queen Elizabeth, eighteen years, and then cruelly beheaded by her order, to her everlasting disgrace. In him the two crowns were united, and the Scottish monarchy became extinct, as an independent government, in the year 1603. The shortest reign recorded is six months, and the longest forty-nine years; in the person of William, surnamed the Lion, from the 1164 to 1213.

Vermont Chronicle.

PERSEVERANCE.

Perseverance, says the editor of a Scotch Journal, often enables even the dunce to outstrip the man of genius, and makes fortune the friend of stupidity.—His maxim is not very new, but he illustrates it by an anecdote which is so to us. We have sometimes heard with wonder of the exploits of thoroughgoing salesmen; but never of any quite equal to this:—A person in the west of Scotland, who had engaged in the manufacture of a certain description of goods, then recently introduced into that part of the country, found it necessary, or conjectured it might be profitable, to establish a permanent connexion with some respectable mercantile house in London. With this design he packed up a quantity of goods, equipped himself for his journey, and departed. He

travelled on foot to the metropolis. Upon his arrival he made diligent inquiry as to those who were likely to prove his best customers; and, accordingly, proceeded to call upon one of the most opulent drapers, with whom he resolved to establish a regular correspondence. When Saunders entered the draper's shop, he found it crowded with purchasers, and the clerks all bustling busily at the back of the counter, handing out their several wares to their respective customers.

Saunders waited what he thought a reasonable length of time, then laid down his pack, bonnet and staff upon the counter, and inquired in his broad Scotch for 'the head of the house.' One of the clerks asked what he wanted. The answer was, as usual, a question. 'Want ye aught i' my line?'

'No,' was the prompt reply of the person interrogated, who accompanied his monosyllabic negation with a look of contempt for the mean appearance of the itinerant Scotch merchant. 'Will you no take a look o' the gudes, sir?' was Saunders's next query. 'No, not at all, I have not time,' replied the clerk; 'take them away, take them away.' 'Ye'll aiblins find them worth your while; I doubt na but ye'll buy,' said Saunders, as he coolly proceeded to untie and unstrip his burden. 'Go away, go away,' was reiterated half a dozen times with great impatience; but the old man still persisted. 'Get along, you old fool,' cried the clerk, completely out of temper, as he pushed the already exposed contents of the pack off the counter, 'get along.' Saunders looked up in the individual's face with a wide mouth and an enlarged pair of eyes, then looked down to his estate that lay scattered among his feet, looked up again and exclaimed—'and wull ye really no buy aught; but ye dinna ken ye ha'e na seen the gudes yet,' and so saying, he slowly gathered them up and replaced them on the counter. 'Get out of the shop, sir,' was the peremptory and angry command that followed his last appeal. Saunders with gravity and self-possession said 'are you in earnest friend?' 'Yes, certainly,' was the reply, and that reply was succeeded by an unequivocal proof of sincerity on the part of the person who made it, when he picked up Saunders's bonnet, and whirled it out into the street. The cool Scotchman stalked deliberately and gravely in quest of his steward's headgear.

After giving it two or three hearty slaps upon the wall without the door, he re-entered very composedly wringing the moisture out of it, looked over to the person who had served him so, and said, with a genuine Scotch snife, 'you was but an ill-faured turn man; ye'll surely take a look o' the gudes noo.' The master draper himself, who was standing all the while in the shop, admiring the patience and perseverance of the old man, and feeling a little compunction for the unceremonious manner he had been treated in, examined the contents of the pack, found them to be articles he stood in need of, purchased them, ordered an additional regular supply, and thus laid the foundation of an opulent mercantile house that has now flourished for some generations.

MORAL INFLUENCE OF CHRISTIANITY.

Few men suspect, perhaps no man comprehends the extent of the support given by religion to every virtue. No man, perhaps, is aware how much our moral and social sentiments are fed from this fountain; how powerless conscience would become without the belief of a God; how palsied would be human benevolence, were there not the sense of a higher benevolence to quicken and sustain it; how suddenly the whole social fabric would quake and with a fearful crash, sink into hopeless ruin, were the ideas of a Supreme Being, of accountability, and a future life, utterly erased from every mind. Once let men thoroughly believe that they are the work and sport of chance; that no superior intelligence concerns itself in human affairs; that all their improvements perish forever at death; that the weak have no guardian, and the poor no avenger; that an oath is unheard in heaven; that secret crimes have no witness but the perpetrator; that human existence has no purpose, and human virtue no unfailing friend; that this brief life is every thing to us, and death is total, everlasting extinction; once let men thoroughly abandon religion, and who can conceive or describe the extent, the desolation which would follow? We hope, perhaps, that human laws and natural sympathy would hold society together. As reasonably might we believe that were the sun quenched in the heavens, our

torches could illuminate, and our fires quicken and fertilize the creation. What is there in human nature to awaken respect and tenderness, if man is the unprotected insect of the day? And what is he more, if Atheism be true! Erase all thoughts and fear of God from a community, and selfishness and sensuality would absorb the whole man. Appetite, knowing no restraint, and poverty and suffering having no solace or hope, would trample in scorn on the restraints of human laws. Virtue, duty, principle, would be mocked and spurned as unmeaning sounds. A sordid self-interest would supplant every other feeling; and man would become in fact what the theory of Atheism declares him to be—a companion for devils.

The waywardness of fortune, and the inequality with which she deals out her frowns and smiles to different men, are well expressed in the following extract from an article in the New London Monthly Magazine.

"One man sucks an orange and is choked by a pip, another swallows a penknife and lives; one runs a thorn into his hand and no skill can save him, [a fact of recent date.] another has a shaft of a gig pass completely through his body and recovers; one is overturned on a smooth common and breaks his neck, another is tossed out of a gig over Brighton cliff and survives; one walks out on a windy day and meets death by a brickbat, another is blown up into the air, like lord Batton in Guernsey castle, and comes down uninjured. The escape of this nobleman was indeed a miracle. An explosion of gun powder, which killed his mother, wife, some of his children, and many other persons, and blew up the whole fabric of the castle; lodged him in his bed on a wall overhanging a tremendous precipice. "Perceiving a mighty disorder, (as he might expect,) he was going to step out of his bed to know what the matter was, which if he had done, he would have been irrecoverably lost; but in the instant of his moving, a flash of lightning came and showed him the precipice, whereupon he lay still till people came and took him down."

Moderate desires, says the late President Dwight, constitute a character fitted to acquire all the good which this world can yield. He who is prepared in whatever situation he is therewith to be content, has learned effectually the science of being happy; and possesses the alchymic stone which will change every metal into gold; such a man will smile upon a stool, while Alexander sits weeping on the throne of the world.

ANECDOTE.

A full-blooded Jonathan, residing in a certain town in New England, once took it into his head to "go a courtin'"; he accordingly saddled the old mare, and started off to pay his devoirs to one of the buxom lasses of the neighbourhood. After "gayin'" with his "gal" until daylight began to streak the east, he made preparations to depart. Just as he was seating himself in the saddle, his fair one, who stood in the door, (and who, by the way, was marvellously fond of having "sparks") wishing to have him come again, stammered out, "I shall be at home next Sunday night Zeb." Zebedee, taking out his tobacco-box, and biting of a quid of pigtail in less than a second, honestly answered, "So shall I by golly!"

A jockey residing in the west of England, having a horse to sell a short time ago, a person who wished to purchase desired, as is customary, to see his paces, upon which the jockey placed his son, a lad about ten years old, who had not proceeded many yards before some doubts came across his mind, whether the animal was his father's or not. Checking the horse, he inquired of the latter in an under tone, "If the horse was to be rode to buy or to sell."

Woman's Will.—The following lines (says a correspondent of the British Herald) were copied from the pillar erected on the mount in the Dane John Field, formerly called Dungeon Field, Canterbury:

"Where is the man who has the power and skill To stem the torrents of a woman's will? For if she will, she will, you may depend on't—And if she won't, she won't, so there's an end on't!"

Men are judged in this world most commonly by their success; and success depends upon circumstances or chance. What are called great men, therefore, are creatures of circumstances, more often than talents.